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A REVIEW OF EUROPE.
Comment for the Week Ending
April 7th.

LONDON, April 7.—(Afternoon Ser-
vice.)—The scatter-brained youth and
his three-fringe pistol gave England a
thrill that has not yet been quite ef-
faced by the instant knowledge that
the Prince of Wales was unharmed.
This was the first time the Prince has
been attacked, though the assassina-
tion of the Queen has been attempted
five times—by Oxford, in 1810; by
Francis, in 1842; by Bean, in the same
year; by Hamilton, in 1849, and by
MacLean at Windsor, in 1882. The
life of no monarch in Europe has been
in danger so many times as has that
of Queen Victoria; though, with the
exception of Emperor William, the
hereditary ruler of every principal
country has had at least one experience
with an assassin.

The Prince of Wales' cool and gen-
tle demeanor when he emerged from
the smoke of the gunpowder and re-
quested those who had laid hands up-
on Silipto not to treat him harshly, is
admittedly perfect. In perfect com-
posure the Prince returned to his car-
riage and sat down to a game of nap
with the gentleman attending him.
He displayed similar impassiveness in
the south of France at the time of the
terrible earthquake several years ago.
He was asleep when the shock was
first felt, but was awakened at once
and warned to escape but he refused
to be deprived of his rest by so trivial
a thing as an earthquake. It is for
such British qualities as these that
the Prince is admired, as well as for
his uniform good fellowship in social
life.

The attempt upon the Prince has
placed in still clearer relief Ireland's
chivalrous reception of the Queen.

A member of Parliament tells a
charming story of the Queen and Lady
Roberts. When Lady Roberts visited
Windsor, a few days before she sailed
for the Cape, the Queen handed her a
small parcel, saying: "Here is some-
thing I have tied up with my own
hands and that I beg you will not
open till you get home."

Lady Roberts found that the parcel
contained the Victoria Cross "won by
her dead son by his gallantry at Co-
lenso.

Mr. George Wyndham, Parliamen-
tary Under Secretary of War, appeared
in the House of Commons this week
with the back numbers of several mag-
azines containing articles about West
Point and with papers concerning the
United States system of providing for
officers. He read from these at in-
tervals during the sitting, looking for
suggestions regarding the pay of British
officers. Mr. Wyndham is thor-
oughly awakened to the need of mak-
ing the profession of arms possible to
poor men. Every one here knows that
either the army or the navy subalterns
must have from \$500 to \$1,000 yearly
outside of their pay, which is scarce-
ly more than enough to pay their mes-
sage.

The Vice Chancellor of Cambridge,
when inviting applications for com-
missions the other day, said the candi-
dates would have to show that they
possessed means enough to enable
them to hold commissions and the head
master of Harrow recently wrote: "The
army is the profession of rich men."
Mr. Wyndham, who has had the courage
to express in the House of Com-
mons his feeling that something is
wrong, is working out a plan to make
it possible for subalterns to live on
their pay. Army men are divided into
factions on the subject.

Mr. Joseph I. Tarte, the Canadian
Minister of Public Works, who, while
in London this week, addressed the
Colonial section of the Society of Arts
on the subject of "French-Canadians
Under British Rule," met Dr. Leyds,
the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal
Republic, Saturday last at the recep-
tion of M. Delcasse, the French Min-
ister of Foreign Affairs, in Paris. They
had a long talk.

"My dear Dr. Leyds," said Mr. Tarte,
in effect, "I am the son of a rebel. My
father rose with Papeau against
British rule. You will, of course, be
beaten. You will be crushed. Why
don't you accept the inevitable and
enjoy it? Enjoy the freedom of your
own institutions under the British
flag?"

Dr. Leyds' reply is not known.
London is apparently to be denuded
for the next few months of certain

**THE HAWAIIAN BILL
IS MATERIALLY CHANGED**

**House Makes Various Surprising
Amendments.**

**SALE OF LIQUOR PROHIBITED
THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS**

**Land and Coolie Legislation—In Its Amended
Form the Bill Passed by a
Large Majority.**

Below we give the text of the two days' proceedings in Congress which
resulted in the passage of the House substitute for the Hawaiian bill. The
next step will be to refer this measure to a conference committee of the
Senate and House, which will deal with the amendments and differences of
original text and attempt to effect a compromise. The final act may not
contain some of the more radical amendments which the House passed.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House did not finish its bill to provide
a Territorial government for Hawaii today. When the House rose for taking
a vote, 4 o'clock, arrived, less than half the bill had been covered and so
many amendments remained that it was agreed to postpone the considera-
tion of the bill under the five-minute rule until it was again taken. Several im-
portant amendments were agreed to today, among them—

To nullify all labor contracts in the islands, to extend the alien con-
tract labor laws to the islands, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors
in saloons, to limit the land holdings of corporations to 1,000 acres and to
substitute for the House provision relating to the appointment of Judges
and other officers of the islands the Senate provision. The House provision
lodged the appointing power in the Governor; the Senate placed it in the
President.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The House resumed consideration of the Hawaiian Territory bill for
amendment under the five-minute rule.

De Armond of Missouri moved to strike from section 5, extending the
Constitution and all laws of the United States locally applicable to the
islands, the words "The Constitution and." The amendment was in line
with De Armond's speech of Tuesday, in which he argued that the Constitu-
tion already extended over the islands, and that if it did not Congress was
powerless to project it there.

Knox opposed the amendment, which, he said, raised the whole question
as to the extension of the Constitution, on which the House was divided.
The amendment was lost, 78 to 87.

When section 10, which enforces the obligation of contracts in Hawaii,
was reached, Knox, chairman of the committee, offered the following amend-
ment to be added to the section: "Provided that no suit or proceedings
shall be maintained for the specific performance of any contract heretofore
or hereafter entered into for personal labor or service, nor shall any remedy
exist or be enforced for breach of any such contract except in a civil
suit or proceeding instituted solely to recover damages for such breach.

"Provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to
merchant seamen."

The amendment, he explained, was designed to prevent the criminal
prosecution of contract laborers who violated their contracts. The amend-
ment was adopted.

LABOR AND PROHIBITION AMENDMENTS.

Robinson of Indiana offered an amendment to nullify all labor con-
tracts made since the date of annexation, providing that hereafter no law
should be enacted to enforce them. Adopted, 45 to 42.

Hitt of Illinois stated that section 5 of the bill which extended the
laws of the United States to Hawaii covered the whole subject, and that by
the terms of the act of 1873 it terminated all contracts with Chinese or
Orientals. Another amendment was adopted specifically extending the pro-
visions of the alien contract labor law to the islands.

Gillett of Massachusetts offered an amendment to prohibit the sale of
intoxicating liquor in saloons in Hawaii. The amendment would not pro-
hibit the sale of liquor in hotels, he said, but it would prevent the sale in the
saloons where men gathered.

Knox opposed the amendment. He thought the subject should be left to
the Legislature of the islands.

Fitzgerald of Massachusetts took the same position. Such a law, he
said, would be a farce. Public opinion did not sustain prohibition. The
prohibition law was a dead letter in Maine, he said.

Littlefield of Maine challenged Fitzgerald to place his finger on a spot
or place where liquor was sold openly in saloons in Maine. Fitzgerald said
it was sold everywhere and finally compelled Littlefield to admit that it
could be "procured" at almost any place.

Proceeding, Littlefield said it was the policy of the civilized world to
prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors among uncivilized people. If the
Anglo-Saxon race was in control he would not favor the amendment, but as
it was not he thought the amendment should be adopted.

Finley of South Carolina said there were physiological reasons why it
should be well to prohibit the sale of liquor in the islands.

Berry of Kentucky opposed the amendment on the ground that it was
the universal experience that the more stringent the liquor laws the worse
the liquor and the more it was drunk. The amendment was adopted, 68
to 60.

LAND HOLDINGS NARROWED DOWN.

Newlands of Nevada offered an amendment, which was adopted, to limit
the holdings of real estate by a single corporation to 1,000 acres, not
however, to interfere with existing holdings.

White of North Carolina, the colored member, offered an amendment,
which was lost, to strike from the qualifications of voter for Representa-
tives the provision requiring the payment of a poll tax.

Williams of Mississippi offered an amendment requiring the payment
of the poll tax nine months prior to the election. He said it was the uni-
versal experience of States having a poll tax law that where it could be
paid just before election it became a means of corrupting voters. The amend-
ment provoked a heated discussion, in which Grosvenor of Ohio, Under-
wood of Alabama, Linney of North Carolina and White of North Carolina
participated. It was lost, 55 to 82.

By this time the hour for voting, 4 o'clock, was close at hand. Almost
twenty-five pages of the bill remained to be read and there was a scramble
to get amendments rushed through by unanimous consent. The requests all
met objection and resulted in a tangle which was straightened out by unani-
mous consent that the House finish the consideration of the bill under the
five-minute rule.

Pugh of Kentucky moved to strike out the provision requiring that vot-
ers should be able to speak, read and write the English or Hawaiian lan-
guage. It was lost.

Underwood of Alabama taunted the Republicans with their inconsisten-
cy in recognizing the necessity for white man rule in Hawaii in the pend-
ing bill while denouncing at every opportunity the election laws of some of

the Southern States, which were designed to prevent the participation in
elections of the ignorant and worthless.

On motion of Shaffroth of Colorado, the Senate provision lodging the
appointment of the Judges and other officers in the President instead of the
Governor was substituted for the House provision. Without finishing the
bill, the House, at 5:20 p. m., adjourned.

THE SUBSTITUTE BILL FINALLY PASSES.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The House, after four days of debate, today
passed the substitute for the Senate bill providing for a Territorial form of
government for Hawaii. The bill now goes to conference. The most in-
teresting feature of the day's proceedings was the attempt of Hitt of Con-
necticut to secure the adoption of two amendments, one providing for a
resident commissioner instead of a delegate in Congress, and the other de-
claring that nothing in the act should be interpreted as a pledge of State-
hood. Both were overwhelmingly defeated.

An amendment offered by Newlands of Nevada was agreed to directing
the Surveyor General to report to the Department of Labor annually the
number of holders of land of less than 100 acres. The section giving the
Legislature of Hawaii power to impeach the Judges of the several courts
was stricken out.

Hitt of Connecticut, in offering his amendment giving Hawaii a resident
commissioner in Washington instead of a delegate in Congress, opposed any-
thing that hinted at the possible formation of a future State out of the is-
lands. He said there were few members of Congress who looked forward
to the admission of Hawaii as a State. He had voted for annexation un-
der the distinct impression that nothing of the kind would ever be contem-
plated. Yet here Hawaii was blossoming into a full-fledged Territory.

"Does the gentleman believe in taxation without representation?" asked
Fitzgerald of Massachusetts.

"There are only 100,000 people in Hawaii," replied Hitt. "I believe
Washington is the best-governed city on earth," he added.

Proceeding, Hitt said he did not believe the people of the United States
were prepared to take the first step toward Statehood of our insular posses-
sions. It was but a step from a Territory to a State, and exigencies at any
time might induce the dominant party to admit the Territory. He would
not vote to place a delegate from anywhere on the floor of this House who
was not elected by a constituency which knew what it was doing.

HITT TALKS OF LOBBYISTS.

Hitt of Illinois, a member of the Hawaiian Commission, opposed the
amendment. He said it was desirable in legislating for the islands that
there should be a delegate on the floor who could be questioned. If there
was no delegate the corridors would be crowded with lobbyists representing
special interests. (Applause.) Everybody knew what a lobbyist was.
Whether he was an ex-Governor, an ex-Senator, an ex-Justice of the Su-
preme Court, or a common hireling in Washington, he represented special
interests. Hitt recalled that the Ministers from Hawaii in the past, Carter,
Thurston, Hatch and Hastings, were all honorable men, who had the privi-
lege of the floor, but no voice.

"The gentleman has had broad experience with foreign affairs," inter-
rupted Hitt. "Does he know of a single insular government in the world,
either in Great Britain, France or Germany, or any other European power,
which has a representative in the home Parliament?"

"We are a popular representative government essentially," replied Hitt.
"and a republic does not need to take reasons from monarchies in the ap-
plication of its own system." (Great applause on both sides of the House.)

Williams of Missouri argued that the Constitution entitled every or-
iginal Territory to a delegate on the floor of the House. He had opposed
the annexation of Hawaii originally because he had foreseen the race prob-
lem it would bring with it. He replied with much feeling to Hitt's refer-
ence, earlier in the day, to the restricted suffrage in Mississippi.

"Does the gentleman imagine," said he, "that we of the South take any
pride in the fact that we are compelled to restrict the suffrage in the inter-
ests of civilization?"

"I do not," replied Hitt, "but why not apply the same system to Ha-
wail?"

"Whenever I am faced with the race problem," continued Williams, "I
stand for white supremacy. I stand for white supremacy in Hawaii as I
stand for it in Mississippi. It is the duty of man to lift up those below
him if he can, but there is no injunction, human or divine, which obliges
white men to herd with narrow foreheads, ignorant of our glorious gains.
I have no idea that the blacks will ever rise to the plane of the whites, and
I indulge in no hypocrisy about it."

Williams said it ill became the representatives of Connecticut and
Rhode Islands to taunt the men of the South with their election laws. He
created much amusement by his references to some of the peculiarities of
the election laws in Rhode Island and Connecticut and drew the fire of the
representatives of those States.

Clark of Missouri said he was teetotally opposed to taxation without rep-
resentation.

Hitt's amendment was lost.

EXCLUSION OF HAWAIIAN CHINESE.

An amendment was adopted to postpone for one year the time when the
coastwise laws of the United States should be extended to Hawaii. An amend-
ment was added to the end of the bill providing that no Chinese who ob-
tain a certificate in Hawaii under the terms of the bill shall be allowed to
enter any State or Territory of the United States.

De Armond of Missouri offered an amendment compelling all Asiatics
who have entered the islands under contract since the date of annexation to
leave within one year. It was adopted.

Newlands offered an amendment declaring it to be the purpose of the
act to encourage free white labor in the islands and discourage Asiatic labor
and providing that within one year all corporations shall employ at least
one-tenth white labor and one-tenth more each subsequent year until at
least three-fourths of the employees shall be citizens of the United States and
of Hawaii. The amendment was lost, 34 to 77.

A committee amendment was adopted to close up and liquidate the af-
fairs of the Hawaiian Savings Bank.

Hitt of Connecticut offered an amendment providing that nothing in the
act should be construed as a pledge of Statehood in the immediate or dis-
tant future.

Knox characterized the amendment in the words of Former Representa-
tive Walker of Massachusetts as "almighty damn nonsense." The amend-
ment was lost.

Another committee amendment was adopted to make section 52, relat-
ing to appropriations, go into effect after approval of the act.

The last amendment adopted was one offered by Newlands of Nevada
to create the office of Commissioner of Labor in Hawaii.

The committee then reported the bill and amendments to the House.
Bartholdt of Missouri moved to recommit the bill with instructions to
strike out the amendment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in sa-
loons in Hawaii and report the bill back forthwith as amended. The mo-
tion was lost—50 to 83. The bill then passed—120 to 28.

QUEEN'S PENSION BILL.

**Senator Hoar Tells Why He Introduced the Measure in
Congress.**

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., March 30.—Senator Hoar of Massachusetts
explains his position as to Liliuokalani, the deposed Queen of the
Hawaiian Islands, in a letter written to a woman here who formerly
resided in Massachusetts and is well acquainted with the senior Sen-
ator of the Bay State. She was displeased with Mr. Hoar's action in
introducing a bill in behalf of the former Hawaiian Queen, and took
occasion to express her displeasure in a letter in which she suggest-
ed in a friendly way that old age was having an unfavorable effect
upon him. Senator Hoar replied:

"So far as your judgment goes that I have lost my faculties I am
old age, I dare say you are absolutely right, but you know it is said
that a tortoise lives nine days after its head is off, and I suppose this
may account for my condition as you estimate it. As to Queen Liliu-
okalani, a lady of high standing in Massachusetts who has known
her personally for a good many years assures me that the stories about
the Queen's immoral life are all the purest calumnies. She says that
the Queen has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church
since she left the throne. She has accepted the situation cheerfully,
saying it was impossible for her people to maintain themselves, and
that she was glad the United States had got the islands, as some
of foreign country must undoubtedly have got them. The bill I have
introduced has been approved unanimously by the Senate Commit-
tee on Foreign Relations, many of whom are young men, so that your
trouble as to old age may perhaps be removed, and was approved
nearly unanimously by the Senate Committee on Appropriations."